SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1823.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1823.

On England—at 6 months' sight Is. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36 to 36½ per cent. pm.
Unremittable 8 to 10 ,,

H. M. Ship *Liffey*, bearing the Pendant of COMMODORE GRANT, C. B. arrived in the Roads yesterday afternoon.

[*Gov Gaz. December, 4th*

The Ship *Madras*, Captain Fisher, took her departure for England on Wednesday last—She touches at Columbo for Freight—the following is a list of her Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Winter and Infant, Lieut. Parker, 69th Regiment, Lieut. Keating, Ensign Blanchford, and E. Muskett, Esq.

[*Mad. Gaz. December, 6th.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*	*a*	36	8	0
Non-Remittable, *ditto*...	12	8	*a*	13	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... per Cent.	3	0
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... ,,	2	8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ,,	4	0
Ditto 2 months certain,..... ,,	3	8

BANK SHARES—Premium, 56 to 58 per Cent—Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.		SELL.	
s. d. s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1 10 1 10¼	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee....	1 10½	*a*	1 11
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92		*
	Madras ditto. 94 *a* to 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.....	*		

The Chittagong Expedition, under the command of Lieut. Col. Shapland, C. B. encountered some very severe weather on the passage to the Naaf River. From the 11th to the 13th, it blew very hard from the South East, and which obliged them to stand to sea; on its abating they found themselves some days sail out of their track, and that three Row Boats had been lost during the Gale. On the 18th they arrived off Shupparee, and were waiting for the appearance of a Brig, which had been dispatched some time previously to sound the channel, in order to pilot the Vessels.

They did not expect any resistance in landing, as the Burmahs have not posted any considerable force on the Island; but the different chiefs on the continent, who have lately received reinforcements from the Interior, still hold out the threat, that our placing a Military Force on Shupparee, will be a signal for them to attack our Frontier.

[*Beng. Hurk.* Nov. 28, 1823.

Commodore Grant.—Commodore GRANT, C. B. who arrived in Calcutta about a month ago, on a visit to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, embarked at Chandpaul Ghaut early on Tuesday morning, to proceed to the *Liffey* at the New Anchorage. The Commodore was honored with the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William, and attended to the Ghaut by the honorable Captain AMHERST and Captain MALING, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General. Captain ALEXANDER, C. B. of H. M. [illegible] embarked at the same time, and [illegible] expected to sail immediately for [illegible]malta and Bombay. The Honorable GEORGE KEPPEL goes round to [illegible] *Alligator*, and proceeds from [illegible]erland journey to England, via [illegible].

[*India Gaz. Nov.* 27, 1823.

[illegible]gs of deep concern that we have [illegible]nely death of Captain C. Meth[illegible]e lost his life last night b[illegible]. He was taking his usua[illegible]n impetuous English horse. [illegible]rom vice or fright ran off, & [illegible]der had only a snaffle to [illegible]e quite ungovernable. While [illegible]is furious career, the rein[illegible] Town Hall, and Captain [illegible]rds, had his head so terribly [illegible]us escaped at the wound. [illegible]was found in this state [illegible]ourse) about six o'clock [illegible] house of Mr. Glass, con[illegible]s of that dreadful nature, [illegible]ite unavailing. Captain [illegible]rt and amenity of man[illegible]umerous circle of friends [illegible]is feelings of those who were more particularly attached to him may more easily be guessed at, than described at the dreadful fiat of fate which has thus in an instant cut him off in his prime.

This is not the first instance that has fallen within our own knowledge of persons losing their lives by riding unruly or vicious horses on a snaffle without a curb. We trust therefore that it will afford a salutary warning to all our readers who may be in the habit of exercising themselves thus incautiously. We have heard that Captain METHVEN's horse ran off with him twice before, but the third time alas! was destined to prove fatal.

On Tuesday evening the 25th instant, Mrs. Le kins was "At Home." The fashionables mustered in brilliant and numerous groupes about half-past 9 o'clock. Dancing commenced afterwards, and was kept up with great spirit till a late hour. Those who chose rather to promenade than to dance, hied to the spacious verandah, which was tastefully shaded and adorned with flags, as was a picturesque recess at one end of the house where refreshments were laid out. About one o'clock the company adjourned to a most elegant supper. Dancing was afterwards resumed and kept up till a late hour, when all separated highly gratified by the gaiety of the scene itself and the amiable attentions of their hospitable and kind hosts.

We forgot to mention last week, that a deputation of the sons of St. Andrew waited on Mr. Fergusson, who had presided so often at their head on the anniversary festival of the Saint, requesting that he would do so once more before quitting India for his native land. Mr. Fergusson expressed himself highly gratified by this mark of respect on the part of his countrymen, but stated at the same time, that it was quite out of his power, under peculiar circumstances, to comply with their wishes, but that he would always remember with pleasure and pride that such a deputation had waited upon him. Both parties then cordially parted.

[*Ind. Gaz Decem.* 1st.

We understand that Captain Parlby, Model Master at Dum-Dum, has so far improved the Native War Rocket of Hindostan, as to excel even the Congreve Rocket.

In a few days, we learn that a Public exhibition of Capt. Parlby's is authorized by Government to take place at Dum-Dum, to shew the comparative powers of his weapon; and that yesterday (1st Dec.) one of the small experimental Rockets, denominated a 1½ Pounder, was thrown by Cptain Parlby to the distance of 1473 yards, where it penetrated the soil 3 feet, in the presence of Captain Nicholson, Major Wood, and some Officers of Artillery.

It is expected that the larger Rockets will range nearly 300 yards.

Captain Parlby has, it appears, been able to communicate the rotary motion of a rifle ball to his Rockets, by a peculiarity of their internal structure which makes them range in very true lines.

[*Beng Hurk. Decem. 2d.*

REVIVAL OF THE JOURNAL.

Notice to Subscribers.

The Subscribers to the Calcutta Journal and the Public are respectfully informed, that a daily Paper will be again issued from the Columbian Press, on Monday the 1st of December, under the original designation.

On this occasion, it is merely necessary to state, that the management of the paper has been transferred into the hands of a gentleman calculated in every respect to support its character,—and under such circumstances, the formality of a Prospectus is deemed superflous. Those to whom the late paper was acceptable, will find, it is hoped, in that now offered, a substitute not less entitled to their patronage.

But it must not be concealed, that the late enactments, being from their nature probably somewhat indefinite, have by their influence thrown a melancholy check on the spirit of inquiry and discussion, which seemed to promise much ultimate benefit to the country and its Government. It is not asserted that the law was intended to prohibit all enquiry and discussion; its avowed object was merely to limit it; but its effect was to intimidate many from writing at all, and to cripple the effusions of those who still ventured to indulge in the expression of sentiments at all at variance with the existing state of things.

The immediate object, however, of alluding to the measure above noticed, is to account for a determination to reduce the size of the paper from four to three sheets—and proportionately the price from 16 to 12 rupees per mensem. An edition on China paper, for the dawk, will be printed at 10 rupees per month, and Engravings will be occasionally issued, as subjects of interest may offer, without any extra charge; the rate of Subscription being determinately fixed at the sums already stated, of 12 rupees per month for the edition on English, and at 10 rupees for that on China paper.

The Proprietors of the Hurkaru having been requested on the suppression of the Journal, to send that Paper to its Subscribers, that they might not be disappointed of a daily supply of intelligence, have now been desired to discontinue sending it from this date to any of those, to whom it was sent in consequence of the abovementioned request. The Proprietors of the Calcutta Journal, will pay to the Hurkaru Concern, the value of all the Papers, thus supplied to their Subscribers, during the suspension of the Journal, at the ordinary rate at which the Hurkaru Newspaper is sold.

The Proprietors of the Journal will consequently have to charge to their several Subscribers, the value of the Paper thus temporarily substituted for their own. Such of the Subscribers, however, as have forbidden that paper to be sent to them, being of course exempted from any charge for the same. The Subscribers to the Journal will therefore not be troubled with any bills whatever, from the Hurkaru concern, owing to the arrangement above alluded to.

A friend in town has kindly handed us a letter from Penang, dated the 26th October, containing some items of intelligence.

"SPECK SHOAL has lately been examined by the *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant Collinson, and found to lay five miles S. E. from the Southern Calantigas and 3 miles N. W. from Passage Island. It is a small rock, about the size of a long boat, nearly a wash with the water's edge, and a small shoal of two fathoms round it about 100 yards each way.

Horsburgh's account of it is a little out."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR.

Happening to meet this morning with some of the Commanders of the Arab ships now here, I being one of the *Steamites*, after some desultory conversation on the subject of Steam Navigation in the Red Sea, asked them the following questions through a Mogul Merchant, a friend of mine, who acted as Interpreter on the occasion.

Some of the questions and answers are not of much consequence to Steamers, but I have given you the whole, exactly as they took place.

1st—If Steam Packets are to sail between Calcutta and Suez, it will be necessary to establish a Godown for Coals, at some port in the Red Sea. According to the regulations of the Ports in the Arabian Gulf, would coals, landed only to be shipped again, be subject to any, & what duty, in landing? or in re shipping? or if duty should be charged in landing, would such not be refunded when the coals might be re-shipped?

Answers.—We do not recollect of any case analogous to this; but we do not think that any duty would be charged.

2nd.—At what port in the Red Sea, or at the mouth of the Red Sea, could a Depot for Coals be established with the greatest safety, or at the least expence?

Ans:—We think Suez would be the most convenient port.

3rd.—Would the Chiefs of the different ports in the Red Sea be inclined to levy contributions on the Steam Packets, when they might touch at their ports? And in what would such contributions consist.

Ans.—No duty would be levied on the packets, or on Passengers, but on goods, if any should be sent.

4th.—Is the Navigation of the Red Sea, from Mocha to Suez, dangerous from there being unknown rocks, or sand-banks in it? Or would these dangers be entirely obviated by the vessels taking on board one or more Pilots at Mocha? Could the Boats be navigated at night with Pilots on board?—The Boats go about 9 knots per hour.

Ans.—The South side of the Gulf is pretty clear; and with one or two good Pilots on board the Packet could proceed even during the night with safety.

5th—Is Ally Pacha's authority firmly established at Suez?

Ans.—Yes.

6th.—On the arrival of a Packet with 25 or 30 Passengers on board, could they be transported immediately to El-Arish, or any other port in the Mediterrannean not more distant? And how—at what expence—and under what escort?

Ans.—The Pacha would give such as might be necessary, on receiving a compensation. The passengers would then be conducted in safety on camels.

7th.—Would there be any risk whatever from robbers, if the Passengers should have an escort from the Pacha?

Ans.—Certainly none.

8th.—At what seasons of the year is the plague known to prevail in Egypt?

Ans.—In the months of May and June. There has been no plague for the last four or five years.

9th—As the plague is contagious, at the time it may be prevalent in Egypt, would it not be Practicable for the Steam Boat Passengers to Pass from Suez to El-Arish, suppressing the owners of the Packets to keep camels of their own to transport the passengers, without having any communication with the natives of Egypt at all?

Ans.—We see no objection whatever to this.

10th.—What winds prevail in the Gulf—and whether strong or otherwise?—are storms frequent, and at what seasons of the year?

Ans.—The wind is favorable to go up the Gulf, from September to April; and *vice versa* in the other months. It sometimes blows hard in May;—there is almost no wind in July and August.

11.—Are ther any Pirates in the Red Sea?

Ans.—There have been none for many years.

12th.—Are you aware that coals are to be got in Arabia.

Ans.—They are not in use in Arabia, and we have never heard they are to be found there.

13th.—Are you aware of any particular danger that Europeans would be exposed to in navigating the Red Sea?

Ans.—We are not aware of any.

14th.—Have robberies occurred frequently to travellers in Egypt of late, or is the Police good?

Ans.—We have not heard of any robberies.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

JOHN STEAM, JUN.

Clive-street, 28th November, 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Merchants, Agents, and Factors.—An elaborate Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Law relating to Merchants, Agents, or Factors, has just been printed. The subject is examined with reference to the state of the Law and its effects, the interests of the most important branches of Trade and of Capitalists, and the Law of Foreign States. The Committee, in conclusion, recommend the following alterations:

That a person possessing a bill of lading, or other apparent symbol of property, not importing that such property belongs to others, shall be considered as the true owner, so far as respects any person who may deal with him, in relation to such property, under an ignorance of his real character.

This regulation, for the benefit of commerce not to affect the right of the true owner to follow his goods while in the possession of his factor, or to recover the same from any person having made advances thereon, upon payment of the amount of such advances; or, if previously sold by such person, to recover from him any balance in his hands beyond the amount of his advances.

Nor is any person taking a security for a principal, due from a factor or agent, upon goods in the possession of such factor or agent, or of which he holds symbol of property as is before mentioned, to acquire any greater interest than really belonged to and might have been enforced by such factor or agent.

That as between a principal and his factor the latter shall be liable to all the legal consequences which now attach to a breach of his duty and shall also be subject to the penalties of an Act, passed in the 52d year of His late Majesty, c. 63, entitled, "An Act for more effectually preventing the Embezzlement of Securities for Money and other Effects, left or deposited for safe custody, or other special purposes in the hands of Bankers, Merchants, Brokers, Attorneys, or other Agents," save only as to such cases in which the factor or agent shall not have made over the goods of his principal as a security for any greater sum than the amount of his own interest therein at the time of his so making the same security; but bills of exchange accepted by such factor or agent on account of his principal, are not to be considered as giving an interest to the factor, in the event of the same being dishonored when they shall become due.

In the plan of alterations thus suggested, your Committee have contemplated a very liberal interpretation on the part of Parliament, of what is termed an apparent symbol of property; and they entertain a hope, that it may be made to embrace every species of document which can fairly be considered as representing the property; and if some of those documents should in a strict legal sense do little more than import possession, yet your Committee are of opinion that as persons obtaining property by theft are not likely to re-

sort to any such mode of deposit of the property as will lead to documentary evidence of such deposit, and as they apprehend that the primary, if not the only objection to making possession constitute title, would be the facility given to persons to dispose of stolen property, full effect may safely be given to such documents.

Your Committee have in the regulations they have suggested guarded against some of the objections which might otherwise have been urged against the first and principal regulation, and although your Committee must always guard themselves against the imputation of having invaded the really ancient principle which deprives the factor of the right to pledge, as between him and his principal, because the true ground of their recommendation is protection to the innocent party dealing with such factor and not an interference with any just limit which the principal may think proper to put upon the authority of his factor, yet they have thought it proper to recommend an additional protection to the principal, by subjecting the dishonest factor to punishment as for a misdemeanor.

Your Committee feel it due to the House to add, that the recommendation they have ventured to offer, has in substance received the sanction of two most eminent Judges, now no more, whose opinions it may be satisactory to quote:—

Lord Ellenborough, in a case argued in 1812 took occasion to say, "The case of a factor not being able to pledge the goods of his principal, confided to him for sale, though clothed with apparent ownership, has been pressed upon us in the argument, and considerably distressed our decision, &c. It was a hard doctrine when the pawnee was told, that the pledger of the goods had no authority to pledge them, being a mere factor for sale; and yet, since the case of 'Paterson v. Tash,' that doctrine has never been overturned. I remember Mr. Wallace arguing, in 'Campbell v. Wright,' that the bill of lading ought to designate the consignee as factor, otherwise it was but just that the consigner should abide by the consequences of having misled the pawnee."

Again, in another case, argued in 1813, the same eminent Judge thus expressed himself:—

"It is indeed much to be regretted, that a bill of lading instead of being launched in the world as an instrument of equivocal import, should not have designated upon the face of it in what character the consignment is to be made, when it is intended that the consignee shall fill that of a factor, &c. But it has been decided, ever since the case of 'Paterson v. Tash,' that a factor cannot Pledge. Perhaps it would have been as well if it had been originally decided, that when it was equivocal whether a person was authorized to act as principal or factor a pledge made by such person, free from any circumstance of fraud, was valid But it is idle now to speculate on this subject, since a long series of cases have decided, that a factor cannot pledge."

And the late M. Justice Le Blanc, in the same case, further observes. "Whether it might not originally have better answered the purpose of commerce, to have considered a person having the apparent symbol of property, as the true owner, in respect of that person who deals with him under an ignorance of his real character, is a question upon which it is now too late to speculate, since it has been established, by a series of decisions, that a factor has no right to pledge, whether the person to whom he pledges has or has not knowledge of his being a factor."

In the full conviction of the propriety and necessity of the alterations, your Committee have directed their Chairman to bring in a Bill accordingly, if it shall be the pleasure of the House to give leave for that purpose; and in conclusion they beg to state that they regard the question as vitally affecting the trade and commerce of Great Britain, and they apprehend the most serious evils, if an affectual remedy be not applied by Parliament during this Session. The public investigation which has taken place, will give the most complete notoriety to the present sate of our law (which all the witnesses agree has hitherto been comparatively little known abroad); and it is to be feared that losses, which in past time appear to have arisen chiefly from accident or careless dealing, will accumulate shortly to an intolerable extent so as to paralise the trade of the country from the encouragement which will be given to designed fraud by having made known the various ways in which the capitalists of this country may be injuriously affected.

Under the influence of this apprehension, great capitalists will withhold their capital from the customary employment in making advances on merchandise, whilst the law remains in its present dangerous state. In proportion as this alarm increases, the value of all merchandise must be depressed; some British capital will then indeed be invested in it by purchase for the benefit of the buyers, instead of being invested as a Loan for the benefit of the importers; and more extensive investments will be made in foreign Funds, from want of employment in the usual channels at home, whereby the capitalists of other countries will be enabled, with our capital, to make advances on goods (which are absolutely secured by the laws of those countries) and a bounty will thus be held out by ourselves to foreigners, to consign their goods for sale to those countries, instead of sending them, as heretofore, to Great Britain. *Times June* 19.

CATHOLIC RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

A Meeting of the British Catholics was held yesterday at Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of making an arrangement for promoting and protecting the Catholic rights and interest. Hitherto the affairs of the British Catholics have been managed by a select number of the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen of their body, with the title of the "English Catholic Board." Yesterday a series of Resolutions was unanimously adopted, forming the English Catholic body into a general Association, and appointing a Committee of fifty Members in the place of the late Board The violence with which the Catholics have been within the last two years assailed, and the calumnies which have been heaped upon them, particularly by the provincial Press, are the causes which have led to this new plan for their protection and defence against a most cruel and unmerited system of persecution. No fewer then three new Journals have been recently established in Dublin for the purpose of calumniating the Catholics and misrepresenting all their actions and their motives. In that interval the Catholics have been as retired and unobtrusive as their enemies have been active and bold. It would appear as if they had resolved to suspend their exertions, relying on the justice of their cause, and leaving it to work its way by its own strength; but, if these were their hopes, they must now feel that they were deceived—that their forbearance has only encouraged hostility—and that, if they would possess their rights, they must use all their energies to obtain them. The Meeting yesterday, at which this feeling was expressed, was numerous: on its respectability it is unnecessary to make any observation. The English Catholics constitute a body of men possessing every claim that virtue can afford to the love, esteem, and veneration of their fellow-subjects—men whose ancestors are enrolled in the brightest annals of our history, and whose virtues prove them the worthy inheritors of their titles and estates Of their rank in the State the Meeting of yesterday presented some splendid examples. The Duke of Norfolk, who presided, is hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Premier Duke next the Blood Royal, chief of the illustrious family of the Howards, the head of the blood of all the Howards, of which there are now in England five branches, existing in five separate Noble Families.—We omitted to notice that the election of a Secretary, in the room of the late Mr. Jerningham, the amiable and deeply lamented brother of Sir George Jerningham, was part of the business of yesterday. The choice fell upon Mr. Edward Blunt, (and one more happy could no have been made, whether his private virtues, his talents, or his family connections be considered, all which combine to qualify him in a superior degree for the execution of the duties of the office, and to inspire the Catholic body with their entire confidence and perfect esteem.

THE KING.

Since his Majesty's last convalescence, he has kept himself as tranquil as possible; for, unless business absolutely required an interview now and then with his Ministers, he devoted himself entirely to his own social circle. Much good has resulted to his Majesty from this seclusion; his health is greatly improved, but, we regret to say, considerable weakness and lassitude still remain. We sincerely hope the report at the Opera, last Saturday evening, of a relapse, is not true. His Majesty will shortly leave town, should his health permit, to sojourn occasionally at Windsor, and at the Thatched Cottage in the Great Park. The additional buildings to the latter, intended originally for the accommodation of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and his family, are, we understand, to be transferred to Sir William Knighton, of whose faithful services his Majesty seems to have a high sense. These apartments are superior in comfort and domestic arrangement to the rest of this most whimsical but after all by no means unpicturesque cottage, which is greatly improving, and embellished by the extent and flourishing condition of the plantations, now that they are in the prime of their beauty. The family of the favourite Secretary remains at his seat in Hampshire; they have not yet become inmates at any of the Royal Palaces. Whilst in this secluded spot, which, from the alterations and additions made to it within these two years, the prying eye of curiosity cannot penetrate, his Majesty enjoys his walks & conversation even in the open air, & in society congenial to the Royal taste, free from restraint, or the slightest possible interruption, no person being allowed to enter the grounds but by special permission from Lord Conyngham or Sir W. Knighton The Park itself possesses a peculiar advantage suited to his Majesty's taste, under existing circumstances. The King can ride in his favourite low pony chaise or curricle for miles, amidst the most beautiful and varied scenery, perfectly free from annoyance or observation, this road being entirely private. The situation of the well-stored little library, at the Cottage, is not only placed too near the great entrance, but it is dark and dull. The new apartments, which include a very good billiard room, are more lofty, and upon a scale better suited to health and respiration than the old drawing and bed rooms. We believe, apartments in Cumberland Lodge, during Ascot Heath races which commence on the 10th, are to be assigned to the principal favourites, and the usual exclusive circle who are honoured with the Royal countenance. It will be a deep disappointment to his Majesty should his health not permit him to attend the races, and the royal absence will be felt with equal severity by the immense mass of nobility who annually visit Ascot Heath. Reports have long been propagated that the situation of the Cottage is damp, and not suited to his Majesty's very delicate health. This may be the fact in winter, and in wet weather, but we can state from our own knowledge that the house and grounds are at this time as dry as possible. However, Windsor Palace is perfectly ready to receive his Majesty and suite, should the medical advise give it the preference. Should the King's health and strenght increase by the time Parliament closes, which we understand will be about the first week in July, the Royal aquatic excursions will be resumed; they are, however, to be confined to the coast, and are not intended to be of any great extent. These arrangements will, however, entirely depend upon the King's health. We understand that it is his Majesty's wish to give some splendid parties at Carlton Palace before the close of the present season, and that the idea of a Drawing-room, or a visit to the public Theatre before the close of the Spring, is not entirely relinquished.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER,

JUNE 21,

SCOTTISH CLUB.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of this Society (which as yet is only in its infancy) met in the Castle Inn Lord-street, many of them in splendid Highland dresses, for the purpose of celebrating its establishment. A little after five o'clock they sat down to an elegant dinner which to the credit of James, was in the highest degree plentiful and excellent. The sonsy face of Scotland's favourite dish, the *haggis*, graced the festive board Donald M'Lean, Esq. discharged the duties of the chair with the greatest ability, politeness, and urbanity, and was most ably supported by Dr. Peter Lindsay, the vice-president. The following toasts were given from the chair and from individuals;—

His Majesty the King, Duke of Lancaster.—Song and Chorus. "*God save the King.*"

The Duke of York and the Army.—Glee, "*How merrily we live.*"

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—Glee, "*Britons' best Bulwarks.*"

The memory of our gude auld King.—*(in silence.)*

The Earl of Morton, and the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.

The memory of John Knox, and the other worthy Scotch Reformers.

Caledonia—may it ever be the abode of freedom, and the birth-place of heroes and good men.—Song, "*Auld Langsyne.*"

England—may the pleasures of her sons be as pure as her breezes, and their virtues firm as her oaks. —Glee "*Fair Flora decks.*"

Ireland—May the hospitable hearts of her sons never be seduced from the paths of true honour and happiness.

The immortal memories of King Robert, the Bruce, and Sir William Wallace.—Song, "*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*"

The immortal memory of Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie.

The immortal memory of Sir John Moore.—Glee, "*Peace to the souls of the heroes.*"

The Bulwark of Liberty, and the foe of Despotism —a free Press.

Mr. D Abercromby then rose, and spoke nearly as follows:—Mr. Chairman,—Having been connected with the press from my earliest years and emboldened by the toast which you have just now drank, I am induced to obtrude myself upon your attention for a few moments; not indeed, for the purpose of shewing the astonishing effects which have been produced upon the moral, the religious, and the political world by that most powerful engine, the press: nor to point out the benefits which mankind have derived from the use of of it, or the evils of which it has been productive, (all of which would be quite foreign to the occasion of our present meeting) but to advert very briefly to the objects which the members of the Scottish Club had in view at its establishment. The objects for which the Scottish Club was instituted, are such as to commend themselves to the judgment of every man acquainted with them and do equal credit to the head and the heart of him who proposed its establishment, and to you who have matured and brought it to its present high state of respectability and usefulness. These objects I believe I will be correct in saying are three in number, viz—First and chiefly, the support of the infirm, the sick, and the aged amongst you Secondly, the promotion of that *amor patriæ* which is inherent in every man, but which is peculiarly characteristic of Scotsmen. And lastly, to preserve from extinction, amidst the ever varying and fantastical fashions of every day invention, the peculiar and national dress of Scotland Amongst the various plans which have been adopted to alleviate the misfortunes we are all liable to, none have been productive of so much real good as the establishment of benevolent societies. Here the poor man layeth up a little fund to support him in old age, or to procure for his family the necessaries of life, and to himself proper nourishment and attendance when stretched on a sick bed, or unable to work.—Looking to this provision for the evil day, he acts with the dignity and independence becoming him, knowing that his own hand administereth to his wants Here also, the rich man may in some degree secure himself from those reverses in life to which all are liable. Such institutions, then, as your's, are intended to unite its members in brotherly fellowship; to cherish those mutual courtesies which endear man to man, and by a reciprocity of kind offices, to promote the practice of all social virtues. Highly conducive to the attainment of these heart delighting purposes, are annual dinners similar to the present.—Their effects are to enliven and invigorate the generous and patriotic sentiments with which we are animated: Engaged in the righteous cause of benevolence, in fulfilling the new commandment given by the Divine Author of Christianity, "That you love one another," the pleasures of the festive board are refined and consecrated! it sheds an almost sanctifying influence over the joy-inspiring bowl, and imparts to our convivial intercourse a charm more than human—But I have said that another object which the Scottish Club has in view, is the promotion of the love of our native country. Who amongst us can cease to love the land of Caledonia, where first we saw the light, and where we first breathed the air of heaven? A thousand delightful associations rush into our minds at her very name. There are the scenes of our youthful amusements, there reside the friends of our love; and there are the graves where our fathers sleep in peace. Dear to our bosoms are Scotia's heath-clad mountains and her lonely dells, and we exclaim with a poet of our own.

"Rough though thou be, yet still our native land."

Never can a Scotsman cease to love the land of his fathers. Wandering on the desart Africa, immersed in the wilds of Ca trudging beneath the burning sun of I imagination lingers on the hills of his na "where blooms the red heather and th green;" and musing on the scenery and ship of youth, he thinks of the time when, with the toils and the journey of life, he sh return, and lay his bones with those of his red. But we love and are proud of our co because it is the land of patriotism, learni piety. Can a Caledonian hear the names of W and Bruce, and his breast not glow with th of liberty, or thrill with hatred of tyranny; Can h cease to be proud that he is a descendant of those brave Caledonians who for ages hurled defiance from their hills upon the legions of Rome and the armies of mighty monarchs, and preserved their liberty and independence in the midst of an enslaved world. Pardon me gent, for occupying so much your time, and allow me for a moment to glance the third object which the Scottish Club may said to have had in view at its establishment, nam ly, To preserve from extinction, amidst the ev varying and fantastical fashions of every day vention the peculiar and national dress of Sc land,—the bonnet blue, the belted plaid and k or trews o'tartan bonie. A considerable perio has elapsed since the government of the time thought it necessary to treat the Highland chara ter with peculiar harshness A law was passed and rigidly enforced, to deprive the Highlander of their arms; and not content with extracting the lion's fangs, they must also take his skin. It was declared penal for the Highlander to appear in his native dress. Gentlemen, what would an Englishman think if a law were promulgated, and put in force at the point of the bayonet, that he should not presume to appear except in the stays and petticoats of a woman? Would he not feel degraded and insulted? And so did our fathers. Is it not then astonishing, that thus debased and despised, their fine spirit should flag? It was reserved for the illustrious Chatham to convert, as it were by magic, these very men, who scarce dared to own themselves the subjects of their sovereign, into the loyal and intrepid defenders of their king and country. And how did he accomplish this? How did he rouse the slumbering spirit of the Gael? By associating them in kindred bands; by arming them with their national weapons; by clothing them in their native garb, and by giving them a name to be proud of and to fight for. And well was he rewarded for this liberality, in the loyalty and patriotism of a body of men who valued life only as conducive to their country's fame. Cold is the heart that does not warm at the sight of the Highland tartan. It is your desire to preserve this dress indeed; but it is to preserve also along with it the sentiments and recollections of a generous patriotism—to cherish the love of country, and perpetuate to future ages a remembrance of the glories of the Scottish name. Such gentlemen, is an imperfect sketch of the objects which the Scottish Club have in view. The society is established on patriotic and benevolent principles, and I trust many of the children of Caledonia will find it a blessing and an advantage to them, in this land of their sojourn. Apologizing for occupying so much of your time, permit me to give "Perpetuity and prosperity to the Scottish Club.

The Mayor of Liverpool.

The Town and Trade of Liverpool, and prosperity to her in all her undertakings.

The Spanish cause; and may their efforts prove successful—Glee, "*Merrily ho!*"

Plenty in the land, & loyalty in the people.—Glee, "*With a jolly full bottle.*"

Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.—Glee, "*Ye Gentlemen of England.*"

Campbell, Scot, Byron, Montgomery, the Ettrick Shepherd, and the other living Poets of Scotland.

The Memories of Burns, Tannahill, Thomas, Ramsay, and of all those who have composed the glorious throne of Scotland's laurel'd song.—Song, "*The land o' the Leal.*"

May Scotland never want the Patriot's virtue, nor the Poet's song.

Lord Lyndoch.—Glee, "*Blue Bells o' Scotland.*"

General Sir John Hope,

Sir Henry Raeburn, and the Scottish Artists.

Mr. John Donaldson then rose, and spoke as follows:—Master President and Gentlemen. I ken nae whither it's the thickness o'my skull, the shortness o' my tongue or an unco quakin' I feel within that renders me so unfit to address such a company. However, I shall try to tell you a short story. At a collier's wedding in Scotland, there were (amongst a great many more) a father and son, more than ordinarily attached to one another. The old man in his young days had been reckoned a good dancer; but it so happened that the son had never witnessed a display of his father's abilities in this way. He thought him the cleverest auld man in the clachan before but this night put on the head sheaf of his admiration. After doing equal justice to the kail, beef, and whiskey, the dance commenced,—the simple, but animated reel. The old man, it would seem, had taken just the quantity of the creature extra as put "life and performers soon found it safest to himself, to be out of the way of angles, and perpendiculars for the air by his *tackety shune*. He stood "wi' glowrin een and ly astonished at his father's pow from side to side, spreading ab all directions, to make more the very height of his enthus his heart, hear him calling ou *let him dance, for he's ma faithe* When I heard that Mr. Rae sented to the King, when in tlemen, was the moment wi took possession of me, and I out with equal enthusiasm, him forward, for he is *my* mine;" nay, I could have still more literally, and sai let him forward, for, as a and *he's mine.*" I hope there the merits of Sir Henry could describe them; and u your patience, for the ver manner you have noticed (claiming kindred with th in their name, to return and to drink all your goo

The Rev. Messrs. P Lister, and the other S town.

The Rev. Dr. Stew

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fellow countrymen and brethren in the ministry, begged leave to return thanks in their names.
Scottish talent---may it ne'er be hid in a napkin.
Scotland's daughters'—Glee, "*O, nanie.*"
May the Haggis, "Great chieftain o' the puddin' race," in ancient Scotia never lose its place.

During the evening the company (which was numerous) was highly gratified with the vocal efforts of Messrs Maybrick, Entwistle, Ball. Anderson, Smith. and Findlater. The heart thrilling melody —the mirth inspiring joke—and the social crack, by times enlivened the festive board, and made the wheels of time "gang screevin roun." Harmony and conviviality characterised the proceedings; and so warmly was the object of the meeting entered into, that the "wie hour ayont the twal" was fast approaching ere the landlord was ordered to "count the lawin," when.

"Each took off his several way,
Resolved to meet some either day,"

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL

Sitting before the Puisne Judges.

EARL OF SHAFTSBURY AND OTHERS V. RUSSELL

This was a case for the opinion of the Court, in which the question was, whether the furniture. &c. in Blenheim House, at Woodstock. was liable to be distrained for the assessed personal taxes of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, under the 43d Geo, III. c. 99.? The plaintiffs declared in case, as trustees under the late Duke of Marlborough's settlement, against the defendant, the Collector of Assessed Taxes for the Woodstock district; the Duke of Marlborough's assessed taxes amounted to about 600*l* per annum, but he had paid none for two years On the present occasion the question was, whether the defendant was justified in distraining upon the household furniture, at Blenheim, for his Grace's personal assessment on carriages, horses, dogs, armorial bearings, &c; and it was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs, that all the household furniture in Blenheim was vested in them as trustees, and consequently could not be distrained. For the defendant it was contended that as the Duke of Marlborough was in the visible ownership of the furniture, &c. it was seizable under the 38 h section of the Statute in question. Another objection was, that as the statute had provided that all disputes respecting the taxes ware to be determined by the Commissioners of Taxes, this action could not be maintained

Mr. Rogers argued the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Park for the defendant.

The Court were of opinion first, that the Duke of Marlborough having only the possession, without the ownership of the goods, they were not liable to be seized; and second, that the statute was only directory as to the adjudication of disputes before the Commissioners, and did not exclude jurisdiction of a Court of Common Law. One of the Learned Judges

Mr. Justice Best, expressed deep concern that the judicial construction of the Act compelled him to pronounce that the furniture in question was not liable to seizure for the purpose of contributing towards the public burthens: considering how much the Duke of Marlborough and his family owed to the public, his own Parliamentary provision being paid out of those burthens, towards which he now refused to contribute. The Duke's assessed taxes amounted to 600*l*. per annum, and it was reasonable to suppose that he could find some means of paying the taxes upon those luxuries which were the foundation for such an assessment. However, the Court were bound to hold that the furniture of Blenheim was exempt from distress.—Judgment for the plaintiffs.

MR. EX-SHERIFF PARKINS AND HANNAH WHITE.

Marylebone-Office.—Joseph Wilfred Parkins and Hannah White.—"Notoriety is undoubtedly the hobby" of Mr. Parkins and it would seem he is rather indifferent as to the mode of seeking and obtaining it; for he, who has appeared before the public as the defendant in an action brought against him by his own groom for wages —as the Sheriff of London—as the prosecutor of his valet, M'Vie, who was executed—as the alleged libeller of an Irish magistrate—as an ill-received Common-hall orator—as the protector, and finally the prosecutor, of "the injured Byrne"—as the defendant and afterwards the appellant against Hannah White, a pretty looking servant girl, who had the audacity to swear he was the father of a child of which she happened to be delivered one day—he, this same Joseph Wilfred Parkins, was yesterday brought before the Magistrates of this office (Messrs. Rawlinson and Hoskins,) in the custody of Read, a constable of Marylebone, who had been furnished with a warrant for the apprehension of the worthy ex Sheriff, on the charge of having neglected to pay the sum of 11 £. 4 s. due to the said parish, on account of the child of the said Hannah White. Miss White, it may be recollected, was with child; she swore that Joseph Wilfred Parkins was the father of it; Joseph Wilfred Parkins denied the truth of the allegation; and thereupon issue was joined. Upon the hearing of the cause before the worthy magistrates at this office some ten months ago, Joseph attempted to invalidate the testimony of Hannah; but in spite of all the fierceness he could muster, and in spite of all the ingenuity of his legal assistant, he could not induce any body but himself to believe that he and Miss Hannah had not been very intimate friends. The consequence was, that Joseph Wilfred Parkins was declared by the Magistrates to be the father of Hannah's child, and was adjudged to pay the weekly sum of four shillings. To this order he demurred, and appealed, as he had a right to do, to the sessions; but, somehow or other, their worships at Hick's-hall were as obstinate as the two worthy Magistrates at this office, and actually went so far as to believe the statement upon the oath of Hannah in preference to the simple assertion of Joseph Wilfred. The order of affiliation was consequently confirmed, and Joseph Wilfred was ordered to pay the weekly sum mentioned, together with the costs attendant upon the proceedings. This, however, he neglected to do, and the expenses having run until April, without any intimation on his part that he intended to pay the money, the parish officers determined to proceed as they would do against any common man—namely, by warrant. Joseph Wilfred however, being a parishioner, and considered (no doubt with justice) a responsible man, was treated with some indulgence, & the warrant was not put in force But favours are wholly lost upon some men. He would not pay the money; and on Tuesday last Read was ordered peremptorily to put the warrant in execution. He accordingly went to the lodgings of Joseph Wilfred Parkins early on Wednesday morning, and having told his business, received a promise, "upon honour" that he would attend the Magistrates before 3 o'clock on that afternoon. The Magistrates waited until half past three, but Parkins did not make his appearance. Consequently, Read, determined, no longer to depend upon empty promises, went yesterday morning to Essex-street, and having obtained admission to Joseph's apartments on the second floor, saw himan, showed his warrant, and declared the said Joseph to be his prisoner. Parkins said he had important business to attend to at the Sheriff's Court, and requested the officer to take his word for his attendance in the afternoon, but Read declared he could do no such thing, and said he must stick close to prisoner until he had brought him before the Magistrates. He kept his word; he accompanied the defendant to several places, and finally brought him to the door of this office in a hackney-coach. The defendant was attended by a respectably dressed man in spectacles, and his clerk, a shabbily dressed little man, with a large blue bag.

The warrant was handed in to Mr. Rawlinson, who having perused it, said to the defendant—"Is your name Joseph Wilfred Parkins?"

Mr. Rawlinson asked Mr. Thorpe, one of the parish officers, if he swore that Joseph Wilfred Parkins was the man named in that warrant, and he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Rawlinson—You have an order of affiliation, I believe?

Thorpe.—I have. (The order was produced.)

Mr. Rawlinson—Was that order made at sessions, in consequence of an appeal by Mr. Parkins from the decision of the Magistrates here?

Thorpe.—It was.

Mr. Rawlinson—He was ordered to pay a certain sum; has any money ever been paid?

Thorpe.—Not a farthing.

Mr. Rawlinson.—What is due.

Mr. Thorpe said that 4*l*. were due for the order of affiliation, and the weekly sum of 4s from August to April, amounting to 11*l*. 4s. in the whole.

Mr. Rawlinson asked the defendant if he could show any cause why he should not pay the sum demanded by the parish?

Parkins said he should be sorry to attempt to show cause against a just claim, and he had resisted the present one originally, because he thought it was a duty he owed to himself and to the public. He would indeed be sorry that a child of his should be supported by the parish; and he was willing to pay whatever could be fairly demanded, but he wished to know if he could not be allowed to compromise the matter with the parish for a stipulated sum?

Mr. Rawlinson, said, if he chose to make an arrangement with the parish, it must be done privately; the magistrates could have nothing to do with it.

Parkins said, he knew a noble lord who was receiving 1,400*l*. (we understood) a year from government, who had paid 40*l*. as a compromise to this very parish for a bastard child, and he did not see why he should not be allowed to make a similer arrangement.

Mr. Rawlinson, repeated that any such arrangement must be made with the parish. "But," added the worthy magistrate, "it is my duty to tell you, that nothing that you can do can reverse this order of affiliation, unless with the consent of the parish."

Parkins said, that was more than the magistrate could tell. Parliament perhaps would take up the business, and do something in it.

Mr. Rawlinson said it might be so, but he thought it hardly probable.

Parkins.—Well! what's to pay?

Thorpe,—Eleven pounds four shillings.

Parkins then put down 12 sovereigns, and with the air of a benefactor told Thorpe he might keep the difference for himself. He then left the office with his friend, and his clerk with the blue bag.

MISCELLANEOUS

SIGN OF GOOD TIMES.—It is a gratifying circumstance, that, whilst the agricultural interests of the country is gradually recovering from its recent depression, the manufacturing districts are in a state of unprecedented activity. Numerous factories are rearing, and some thousands of cottages have, within a short period, sprung up for the accommodation of the increasing number of Artisans. We are happy to state, that the shipping interest also, which for some time, was in a most depressed state, even worse than that of agriculture, but which depression the shipowners bore with more fortitude and much less repining, is now comparatively flourishing. Good vessels are in demand, and are becoming scarce. Our dock quays are crowded with goods for export; and life and activity pervade all the marine departments. In every carpenter's yard one or more vessels are building; and every man able and willing to work may now readily obtain em-

ployment. The only [redacted] are in danger of being [redacted] yards, which are comparatively emptied of their contents, from the amazing quantity of timber which has lately been sent up the country, for buildings in the manufacturing districts. The tonnage of the port of Liverpool for the last year, exceeded that of the preceding year by 53,054 tons; & there is every probability that this year will exhibit a considerable increase. *Liverpool Courier.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATEST RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

Extracted from a Letter addressed to Mr. Privy Counsellor Creuzer, in Heidelberg.

Naples, March 1, 1823.

You will probably not be sorry to hear something about Pompeii. The government causes the excavations to be continued with great diligence; last summer above 700 workmen were constantly employed; and these exertions were rewarded by brilliant success.

Respecting the latest discoveries made about eight months ago, nothing has yet been communicated to the public, either by the press or by means of copper-plates; the last plan of Pompeii published here in the Stamperia dell' Guerra, is of the year 1821, and contains but little more than the reduced plan which Richard has annexed to his "Guide des Voyageurs en Italie 1819;" or that in Sir W. Gell's Pompeiana. both of which are far better and more accurate than one of about the same size in Ramanelli's Viaggio a Pompej, Pesto, Ercolano et Pozzuoli, Nap. 1817. Lay one of the plans, reversed, before you, and follow me past the house of M. Arrius Diomedes, through the street of the tombs, to the Via Consularis, through the gate, and the first closely built part of the city, to the Forum, which, to distinguish it from the Foro Nundinario, lying further below, near the theatres, is called Foro Civile. The two entrances lead right and left, past the temple of Jupiter, which is, as it were, the head of the whole oblong of the forum. On the right, passing through the row of columns, which here, as well as opposite, regularly surrounds the forum, you come to the temple of Venus, which was excavated in 1817, and where, besides many paintings, and fragments of statues of Venus, there was found the beautiful hermaphrodite statue, now in the Museum de Studii. Next the temple of Venus is the Basilica, which bounds the other part of the right side of the Forum; on the short side of which, opposite the temple of Jupiter, there are many pedestals of monuments, which the grateful Pompeians had erected here, but of the sculpture of which hardly any thing remains. Behind these, the end of the Forum is closed by three little temples or chapels, (built, like all the rest, of brick,) the use of which has not yet been discovered. These three sides of the Forum were perfectly cleared as far back as 1817; but of the other long side on the left, only the row of bases of columns, with the little square sacellum adjoining, in which stands an altar of white marble, having a bas relief representing the sacrifice of an ox, (Gell. Pompeiana, pl. 62) excavation was therefore continued just below this sacellum, where a wall, with a kind of niches behind the columns, announced the existence of some considerable edifice. The result was the discovery of a large oblong building, or rather the site of it, and the lowest part of its columns and walls. The facade was the side turned towards the Forum, opposite to the Basilica; in the middle of it a parallelogram, formed by eighteen columns on each of the longest sides, and eight on each of the shortest, contained a large reservoir for water; opposite the entrance were three niches, that in the centre being the largest: the external inclosure was a covered passage, with windows towards the inner portico; the main entrance was from the Forum; a second smaller one, on the south side, from a bye street, into the covered hall opposite the facade. Over these two entrances there were inscriptions, the first of which is broken in pieces, but the other entire. They seem to be both the same, and the one that is complete is as follows:

EVMACHIA. L. F. SACERD. PVB. NOMINE. SUO. ET. M. NVMISTRI FRONTONIS FILI. CHALCIDICVM. CRYPTAM. PORTICVS. CONCORDIÆ. AVGVSTÆ. PIETATI. SVA. PECVNIA. FECIT. EADEMQUE. DEDICAVIT.

In the middle of the back wall of the covered passage there was a square niche, in which was a draped female statue, of pretty good workmanship: a handsome matron, with an ample cloak drawn over the head; and on the pedestal the inscription—

EVMACHIÆ. L. F.
SACERD PUB.
FVLLONES.

The length of the building (exclusive of the portico towards the Forum) is 185 feet, the breadth 120, Paris measure. The height of the statue, exclusive of plinth and pedestal) five feet. I will not, however, warrant the correctness of the measures, as I did not take them myself, but have copied them from a book pub[redacted] occasion of this discovery: Crypta di Eumachia, scavati[redacted] l'anno 1822. Di Guglielmo [redacted] unto allo stato maggiore, [redacted] The author endeavours to p[redacted] dicum was the hall or cha[redacted] lumns, towards the forum; [redacted] ta is meant the covered p[redacted] running round the inner po[redacted] people to walk in. The in[redacted] he thinks, proves that Eum[redacted] given the great reservoir [redacted] middle of the inner portico [redacted] were found, of the same [redacted] still used in Italy,) for the [redacted] and that the statue was ere[redacted] the company.

BOMBAY
THE PROPRIET[redacted]
CRUSTNA JA[redacted]
PRABHOO, No.
STREET.

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